

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2 1866

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE APPROPRIATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE  
AND HOUSE.The Senate Buys on the Legislative Hill—Mr. Riddleberger  
Favors the Clerks' Clerks—Mr. Riddleberger  
Wants the Clerks' Clerks' Salaries Re-  
duced—Other Matters of Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the senate, Mr. Miller, from the committee on agriculture, reported back without amendments the house bill taxing oleomargarine, and gave notice that he would call it up for action after the passage of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, stated that Senators George, Gibson, and Hart, himself, were of the committee, dissented from the report.

Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back with amendments the house bill for relief of survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette and the widows and children of those who perished. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Riddleberger introduced a preamble and bill for the reduction by twenty-five per cent. of the salaries of the cabinet officers, senators and members, and addressed the senate on its advocacy. He said that the discussion on a \$1,200 clerkship, and such things were sufficient to justify the hope that the bill would become a law at the next session of congress. If they were to commence the reductions of \$1,200 clerks and conclude with the reductions of per diem, labor, it seemed to him, that they should go back and begin at the head. The bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Miller called up the house joint resolution, extending the appropriation for ton days.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to this way of doing business, and to the present state of affairs. For several years past appropriation bills were sent to the senate, and the committee on finance, to have them referred to the committee on agriculture, and when they came to the president he had no time to examine them, but had either to sign them blindly or veto them blindly. He gave a list of dates at which appropriation bills were received by the senate for the last three or four congresses, and said that this was not a credit to congress. If congress could not better administer public business in the most important of its features, proper control of public money was the best way of preserving the confidence of the people. He thought, therefore, that the senate ought to take some step in some lawful and constitutional and respectful way to see if it can get on with its important public business in a reasonable, respectable and satisfactory manner.

If they could not bring themselves into better fashions about this business he would rather let the whole of the government stop by refusing to pass this joint resolution. The passing of such resolutions was a very confusing and mischievous practice.

Mr. Beck stated that the extension for ten days was simply absurd. The sundry civil bill had not yet reached the senate, and that bill alone would require at least three weeks for its consideration. Since throwing grass had no effect in favor of trying the efficacy of stones, and he thought that it would do no good to let the departments close for the week.

Mr. Saulsbury called attention to the fact that the extension in appropriation bills was no longer than when Buchanan had signed any important bill ten days before the president's veto. The bill was to fifteen days.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

The committee on agriculture agreed on the point of inserting an amendment to insert "and" before "the" in the bill.

gance of the present house in voting appropriation was an outrage on the people, and a violation of party's pledge.

Mr. Randall, acting under instruction from the committee on appropriations offered an amendment appropriating \$47,000 to meet the expenses of the inauguration of the state of Liberty. Enlightening the world.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, offered a substitute appropriating \$106,100 for that purpose.

Mr. Bland raised a point of order against both propositions.

Mr. Hewitt argued against the point and coming down to the merits of the proposition he said that the time had come when the unparalleled evidence of sympathy and good will of a sister republic was to be inaugurated by the president of the United States in presence of the donors, and the civilized globe which could look on monumets of art, and as a proof that free people could for each other a feeling of regard and sympathy higher than all mercenary considerations of trade and commerce. It was a tribute from the heart of the French people to the heart of the American people.

Mr. Belmont seconded Mr. Hewitt's amendment.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, spoke against the point of order and in favor of appropriating a suitable sum to inaugurate the state in a manner which would be acceptable to the French people, saying, "We are much obliged."

He should, it is, in a dignified manner, make over memorable the day on which the inauguration occurred? It was the duty of the government to do the latter.

The point of order was overruled.

Finally Mr. Hewitt's substitute, slightly modified, was agreed to, 156-49.

It appropriated \$106,000 for the inauguration of the state of Liberty, and the installation of the world on Bedloe's island in the harbor of New York, to be expended under direction of the president for the objects specified in the estimates, submitted by the engineer of the American committee in charge of the work, so far as the president shall deem suitable expenditures, or any part of them, to be necessary and proper.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

The amendments were agreed to in bulk, except those relating to the issue of small greenbacks and small silver certificates, which were agreed to without division, and the Bartholdi statue amendment, which was rejected—yes 103, nays 106.

The bill was then passed, and the house, at 9:45, adjourned.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Signs the Fitz John Porter  
Bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The president today has nominated John G. Shields, of Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of the postmasters. Postmaster Ward, of Georgetown, S. C., H. M.app., Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on agriculture agreed this morning, by a strict party vote to make a favorable report upon the oleomargarine bill, without amendment.

The house committee on rules today resolved to allow the committee on the District of Columbia a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

The committee on public buildings will be given a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

A resolution will be reported extending, until the next session of congress, the time allowed Mr. Curtis' special labor committee in which to report the results of its investigation.

The convention, after an excited debate, voted down the substitution and adopted the original motion.

Mr. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk county, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, for auditor.

SENATOR KNIGHT CONTINUED IN AN IMPRESSIVE WAY:

"Why did not you denounce the judicial department of this government, loaded down with pan-electric stock and corruption?" [Great excitement, and the house adjourned for dinner.]

"I will be heard," said Mr. Knight, "and I defy you to come to Dubuque and the counties where I am known and hiss me down."

At the close of his speech, while the resolution was pending, the convention adjourned for dinner in great confusion.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and an angry debate ensued on the pending resolution.

The president signed the Fitz John Porter bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The president today has nominated John G. Shields, of Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of the postmasters. Postmaster Ward, of Georgetown, S. C., H. M. app., Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on agriculture agreed this morning, by a strict party vote to make a favorable report upon the oleomargarine bill, without amendment.

The house committee on rules today resolved to allow the committee on the District of Columbia a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

The committee on public buildings will be given a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

A resolution will be reported extending, until the next session of congress, the time allowed Mr. Curtis' special labor committee in which to report the results of its investigation.

The convention, after an excited debate, voted down the substitution and adopted the original motion.

Mr. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk county, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, for auditor.

SENATOR KNIGHT CONTINUED IN AN IMPRESSIVE WAY:

"Why did not you denounce the judicial department of this government, loaded down with pan-electric stock and corruption?" [Great excitement, and the house adjourned for dinner.]

"I will be heard," said Mr. Knight, "and I defy you to come to Dubuque and the counties where I am known and hiss me down."

At the close of his speech, while the resolution was pending, the convention adjourned for dinner in great confusion.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and an angry debate ensued on the pending resolution.

The president signed the Fitz John Porter bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The president today has nominated John G. Shields, of Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of the postmasters. Postmaster Ward, of Georgetown, S. C., H. M. app., Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on agriculture agreed this morning, by a strict party vote to make a favorable report upon the oleomargarine bill, without amendment.

The house committee on rules today resolved to allow the committee on the District of Columbia a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

The committee on public buildings will be given a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

A resolution will be reported extending, until the next session of congress, the time allowed Mr. Curtis' special labor committee in which to report the results of its investigation.

The convention, after an excited debate, voted down the substitution and adopted the original motion.

Mr. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk county, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, for auditor.

SENATOR KNIGHT CONTINUED IN AN IMPRESSIVE WAY:

"Why did not you denounce the judicial department of this government, loaded down with pan-electric stock and corruption?" [Great excitement, and the house adjourned for dinner.]

"I will be heard," said Mr. Knight, "and I defy you to come to Dubuque and the counties where I am known and hiss me down."

At the close of his speech, while the resolution was pending, the convention adjourned for dinner in great confusion.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and an angry debate ensued on the pending resolution.

The president signed the Fitz John Porter bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The president today has nominated John G. Shields, of Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of the postmasters. Postmaster Ward, of Georgetown, S. C., H. M. app., Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on agriculture agreed this morning, by a strict party vote to make a favorable report upon the oleomargarine bill, without amendment.

The house committee on rules today resolved to allow the committee on the District of Columbia a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

The committee on public buildings will be given a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

A resolution will be reported extending, until the next session of congress, the time allowed Mr. Curtis' special labor committee in which to report the results of its investigation.

The convention, after an excited debate, voted down the substitution and adopted the original motion.

Mr. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk county, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, for auditor.

SENATOR KNIGHT CONTINUED IN AN IMPRESSIVE WAY:

"Why did not you denounce the judicial department of this government, loaded down with pan-electric stock and corruption?" [Great excitement, and the house adjourned for dinner.]

"I will be heard," said Mr. Knight, "and I defy you to come to Dubuque and the counties where I am known and hiss me down."

At the close of his speech, while the resolution was pending, the convention adjourned for dinner in great confusion.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and an angry debate ensued on the pending resolution.

The president signed the Fitz John Porter bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The president today has nominated John G. Shields, of Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of the postmasters. Postmaster Ward, of Georgetown, S. C., H. M. app., Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on agriculture agreed this morning, by a strict party vote to make a favorable report upon the oleomargarine bill, without amendment.

The house committee on rules today resolved to allow the committee on the District of Columbia a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

The committee on public buildings will be given a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

A resolution will be reported extending, until the next session of congress, the time allowed Mr. Curtis' special labor committee in which to report the results of its investigation.

The convention, after an excited debate, voted down the substitution and adopted the original motion.

Mr. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk county, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, for auditor.

SENATOR KNIGHT CONTINUED IN AN IMPRESSIVE WAY:

"Why did not you denounce the judicial department of this government, loaded down with pan-electric stock and corruption?" [Great excitement, and the house adjourned for dinner.]

"I will be heard," said Mr. Knight, "and I defy you to come to Dubuque and the counties where I am known and hiss me down."

At the close of his speech, while the resolution was pending, the convention adjourned for dinner in great confusion.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and an angry debate ensued on the pending resolution.

The president signed the Fitz John Porter bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The president this afternoon approved the joint resolution providing for fifteen days for expenditures of the government, not provided for in the appropriation bills already passed.

The president today has nominated John G. Shields, of Michigan, chief justice of the supreme court of the postmasters. Postmaster Ward, of Georgetown, S. C., H. M. app., Thomasville, Ga.

The committee on agriculture agreed this morning, by a strict party vote to make a favorable report upon the oleomargarine bill, without amendment.

The house committee on rules today resolved to allow the committee on the District of Columbia a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

The committee on public buildings will be given a day next week, without restriction, for the promotion of local legislation.

## CURRENT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Week in St. Joseph's Academy, Washington  
The Award of Premiums—The High School  
at Harmony Grove—The Closing Exercises  
of Other Georgia Schools.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—An important educational event at Washington, Ga., was the closing exercises of St. Joseph's academy, begun by a public examination of the different departments. On Monday morning, June 28, "B" collegiate, and "A" grammar classes, were examined in church history, physiology, ancient history, algebra, geography and natural philosophy. In the latter the recitations of the pupils were illustrated by experiments. In the afternoon "B" and "C" grammar classes and primary classes were examined, and the audience was greatly pleased with the proficiency of the pupils.

On Tuesday morning, June 29th, "B" and "C" collegiate classes were examined in church history, astronomy, mythology, geometry, English literature, chemistry and trigonometry. The chemical experiments were very interesting, and the pupils showed that they had spent a year earnest study to master these studies so well.

## THE PAINTING EXHIBIT.

At the conclusion of the examination the audience was invited into the library, where a beautiful exhibition of painting, fancy work and plain sewing made the guests linger long in admiration of the industry and taste of the young ladies. In the afternoon the classes were dismissed, and the recitations were interspersed with choice selections, both vocal and instrumental.

The alumnae association of St. Joseph's academy were then welcomed by Father O'Brien. Officers were elected, and then Miss Nellie Maguire, as the first graduate, read a beautiful address reviewing the rise and progress of the school, from 1860 to 1864. Remarks were made by members of the different classes. Letters of absent graduates were read, and then all adjourned to the banquet hall for refreshments, and one or two was spent in pleasant and social intercourse between the pupils and their friends.

## THE GRADUATION.

Wednesday evening, June 30, was an eventful night for eleven graduates. The programme was as follows:

—Vocal—Comments of a Comet—Miss Gertie Donoghue.

Piano Solo—Bellissario—Miss Katie James.

Violin Solo—The Witch—Miss Mamie Sieble.

Essay—Never Trouble Until Troubles You—Miss Maggie Keogh.

Violin Solo—Composition—Misses G. Donoghue, N. Meredith and M. Murphy.

Essay—The Books We Read—Miss Dora Gassman.

Vocal Quintette—Glide On, Glide On—Misses N. Murphy, Meredith, Sieble, O'Donnough and M. Keogh.

Essay—Last Will and Testament of the Comets.

Piano Solo—Butterfly Galop—Miss A. Daily.

Essay—The Singers and His Song—Miss Mamie Sieble.

Essay—Recited by Miss Maggie Doyle—Scenes from the Drama.

Piano Solo—Le Reve—Miss Lula Carroll.

Essay—Past—Present and Future—Miss Lillie Williams.

Piano Solo—Old Black Joe—Miss N. Meredith.

Violin Solo—Shadow—Miss L. Cavill.

Duet—Silver Trumpets—Misses Flannery and Dill.

Vocal trio—Come Where the Lilies Bloom—Misses M. Sieble, M. Keogh and McCarthy.

Essay—Joan of Arc—Recited by Miss Nora Tabor.

Piano Solo—Home, Sweet Home—Miss Alice Boddell.

Essay—Duty—Miss N. Merle.

Graduates farewell—Class, the graduates—Miss Gertrude O'Donnough, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Nellie McCarthy, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Dora Gassman, Savannah, Ga.; Misses N. Murphy, L. Cavill, M. Keogh, M. Sieble, S. C. Miss Maggie Doyle, Savannah; Miss Katie Flannery, Savannah; Miss Little Williams, Washington; Miss Nora Tabor, Milledgeville; Miss Norene Meredith, Atlanta.

## THE AWARDS.

The graduates were then awarded medals, laurel crowns and diplomas. The scholarship medal was conferred on Miss Julie Vogel, Savannah. Mathematics—gold medal—Miss Josephine Keogh, Savannah; composition—gold medal—Misses N. Murphy, L. Cavill, M. Keogh, M. Sieble.

The first honor—"C" collegiate class—Miss Alice Boddell, Savannah; the second honor—Miss Mamie Sieble, Savannah; first honor—"A" grammar class—Miss Katie Mack, Savannah; second honor—Miss Maggie Gleason, Savannah; first honor—"B" grammar class—Miss Susie Mountmoline, Savannah; second honor, Miss Mamie Dewart, Savannah; first honor grammar—Miss Annie Daily, Atlanta; second honor—Miss Katie James, Savannah; other O'Brien's medal for general excellence—Miss Mamie Gatinge of Atlanta. Book premiums were then given those who attained a grade of 80 and an address made by Father O'Brien. The commencement of '64 was numbered with the past. St. Joseph's academy ranks among the first institutions of the kind, and richly deserves the liberal patronage it receives.

## The Thomaston Commencement.

THOMASTON, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the South Georgia Agricultural college took place Tuesday night. Chancellor Mell and Governor McDaniels, who are ex-officio chairmen of the board of trustees of the state university, were in attendance. So many youthful young gentlemen entertained the large audience by declaimations, and the same number engaged in a spirited debate on the question, "Should the Mongol be Allowed the Right of Citizenship in the United States?" After each debater had acquitted himself as best he could, the chairman decided the question in favor of the affirmative. The medal for declamation was awarded to Mr. Elmo Chastain, and the medal for the best orator to Mr. W. B. Watkins, for the debate of this place.

At the close of the speaking, calls were made for "McDaniel" who was seated on the stage, but the governor failed to respond.

The exercises this year have not been altogether as creditable to the institution as for the past few years. A new president and corps of professor will take charge next fall, and it is hoped that much improvement will be noticeable by another year. The fall is the purpose of the trustees to make the college a school and less of a college, so that the students will be far more successful in their studies, and as far as they have succeeded well. The new management will be well paid, and under the immediate direction, control and supervision of so able a body of gentlemen as the trustees, there can be no doubt but that the good results in the past will be even greater in the future and that this college will prove a great "feeder" to the State University at Athens.

## THE GREAT STORM.

Which Devastated South Georgia Yesterday—The Losses.

THOMASTON, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—A severe storm visited this place yesterday. From three o'clock till midnight there was a perfect deluge of rain and a terrific wind. Fences were badly demolished, and today the sidewalks are obstructed by sign boards and window blinds. The storm was so threatening that all business was abandoned early in the afternoon, and the business men went home to their families, fearing the storm would be worse as night came on. Corn is blown down and cotton is badly injured. The damage to property is great, but no personal injuries have yet been reported.

## The Storm Around Quitman.

QUITMAN, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—A disastrous wind storm raged for several hours last night. The crops are materially damaged, and the corn almost ruined. The LeConte pears, half grown, eighty per cent are blown off. Yesterday was a September day. A cold, rainy wind commenced at five o'clock, and continued until midnight.

## Paulding Court Adjourned.

ROMA, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—At the unanimous request of the bar of Dallas and the people of Paulding county, Judge Brumham has decided to adjourn Paulding superior court until the second Monday in July.

## ATLANTA CHRONICLES.

Marriage of Mr. Charles C. Martin and Miss Benah Battle.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—Mr. Charles C. Martin, of Cincinnati, and Miss Benah Battle, daughter of Mr. T. W. Battle of this city, were married this morning and left at once for Atlanta and thence to Cincinnati. The bride has many friends who congratulate her upon winning for a bride one of the most charming and accomplished young ladies of Columbus.

The remains of Mr. M. M. Allen, who died in Opelika yesterday, were brought to this city today for interment.

Mr. P. Murray, of this city, was married to Mrs. Ella Murray, in Augusta, Tuesday.

A little negro girl, who was bitten by a mad dog, died yesterday in Waccabuc Valley, about four weeks ago, died of hydrocephalus on Monday.

A delirious german was given at L'Allegro German club to-night.

L. C. Levy and J. F. Hanson, of Macon, will repeat at the opera house to-morrow in the interest of Major Bacon.

Lizzie, the little daughter of Mr. J. A. Glass, of Atlanta, was born yesterday.

A runner gained circulation this afternoon that Policeman Burroughs had dropped dead, but an investigation showed that he had only had an attack of vertigo.

There will be a grand rally of the Gordon supporters on Mott's green tomorrow night.

## THE WAYCROSS REVIVAL.

A Remarkable Religious Awakening Now in Progress.

WAYCROSS, Ga., July 1.—[Special.]—The revival here continues with unabated interest. Rev. J. B. Culpeper dropped in and spent the evening with his wife and friends.

He preached one of his inimitable sermons, both of which were blessed of the Lord and the accomplishing of much good.

Over sixty people, men and women together, promised Mr. Culpeper to take up family prayer. This he considered the sure test of a genuine revival.

More than one hundred have applied for membership in the church.

It is reported that nearly all who have joined the church, and many of those now in the same, are leading a life of entire self-sacrifice for the sake of the Lord.

"Well, uncle, what are you doing here?"



## THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$10 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS RIDING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND DATES OF LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SELECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAWS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 2, 1886.

**Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.m.:** Fair weather; stationary blue temperature. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina: Local rains, followed by fair weather; slightly warmer; winds generally westerly.

It was a clear sweep yesterday!

The "spike tail dude" is still getting in his licks.

The president has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

GORDON men, stand firm! There is only a week more of hard fighting. Nothing is so fatal as overconfidence.

The Knights of Labor held a meeting in New York yesterday. Mr. Powderly was present and addressed them.

GENERAL GORDON now lacks 54 votes of a majority of the entire convention. This gap will rapidly close in the next few days.

The democrats and greenbackers of Iowa have agreed on a fusion ticket. The greenbackers have two places on the democratic ticket.

A HEAVY storm prevailed in southern Georgia yesterday. Great damage was done to the growing crops, but no loss of life is reported.

THERE were seven bridges washed away in Washington county night before last, but nine hundred democrats met in Sandersville and overwhelmingly rebuked Gordon's slanders.

The Augusta Chronicle says: "Bacon carried Appleton Monday, Wilcox yesterday. It is a rainy day when Bacon don't get a county." There was something of a drizzle on yesterday.

THIS will be an exciting day in Great Britain. Seventy-nine members are to be elected to parliament, and the result of today's contests will indicate the fate of the government.

GENERAL GORDON's enemies say they are going to fight him to the "last ditch." All right. The Gordon men fought in the "last ditch" in 1864, and they will try and be on hand this summer.

THE report of Colonel E. T. Shubrick, assistant keeper of the penitentiary, shows the condition of the convicts to be better than for years. This is very gratifying, and to no one more than Colonel Shubrick, this pleasing state of affairs in the penitentiary due. He has made an earnest and faithful effort. The efficiency of his work is attested in every camp in the state. His thoroughness as a public servant guarantees his promotion at the hands of the state.

Willing to Obey the Law.

Since the prohibition election in December about one hundred saloons and liquor stores have closed up. The owners of these establishments were opposed to prohibition. They fought it, but to their credit it must be said that they did not go beyond the methods usually employed in a political campaign. When the fight went against them they bowed gracefully to the will of the majority, and accepted the situation.

When it is recollected that these men had, some of them, large interests at stake, while others had their all thus invested, it will be seen that they did not yield without making a sacrifice. Yet, through the conflict, and down to the hour when they closed their doors, they conducted themselves with the moderation and respect for law which are the distinguishing characteristics of good citizens. They did no more. They announced their intention of giving prohibition a fair trial, and to a man, so far as heard from, agreed to do their part in securing the enforcement of the law.

Under all the circumstances the spirit in which those who were engaged in the liquor traffic have accepted the result is worthy of all respect and deserves high praise. It speaks well for the good citizenship and good fellowship of our people. It is another proof that ours is eminently a law and order community, where men arbitrate their differences at the ballot box, and then pull together, shoulder to shoulder, for the common good of all. After all, the notable thing about Atlanta is the unity of the people. Sometimes the lights and shadows of diversity play over it, but it is unity all the same.

Statesman Walsh's Bloody Shirt.

There can be no doubt that the brass bands, the "Atlanta emissaries," the "Atlanta ring," and things of that sort have at last succeeded in turning Statesman Walsh's head. In an editorial headed "The Bloody Shirt Campaign," he makes a very curious attack on General Gordon, and, indeed, on the whole south. He declares, with a sneer, that General Gordon's "Prime reliance has been upon his military record." Furthermore, according to Statesman Walsh, "We have the strange spectacle of an ex-confederate general waving the bloody shirt in what should be a peaceful campaign for governor."

If Statesman Walsh will excuse us, such stuff as this is what the small boys call striking a blow below the belt. There is no bloody shirt campaign in Georgia, and but for the slanderous attacks on General Gordon's character, it would be as peaceful as any that ever occurred in the history of the state. Indeed, in spite of the slanderous attacks, it is peaceful. The democratic party is somewhat stirred, but it has no intention of going to war, or of reviving the prejudices of the war. It simply proposes to put its foot down on this invidious attempt to blacken a good man's character. We take pleasure in stating here that Statesman Walsh has not,

so far, been a party to this attempt; but the editorial from which we have quoted shows that he is growing somewhat desperate.

All that General Gordon says in regard to his war record is in reply to the slanders and insinuations that have been made in regard to his resignation from the senate. It is charged that his resignation was the result of bribery and corruption, but he shows that if he had been open to bribery and corruption, he could have made more money by holding on to the office and selling his vote and influence; and he clinches the argument by showing that he didn't resign during the war when it would have been very comfortable to resign. Is this the bloody shirt? We fear that the brass bands have touched Statesman Walsh in his upper story. He says that General Gordon, in defending himself against the charges of unscrupulous men, is waving the bloody shirt in Georgia "just as much, relatively, as Blaine did in the presidential campaign." These are queer declarations coming from a southern democratic newspaper. Statesman Walsh knows well that there is no bloody shirt in the Georgia campaign. It is true that General Gordon was a gallant soldier in a cause that he believed to be right, but is that any reason why he should be defeated? The people of the north see no opportunity to honor their old soldiers—why should not the people of the south occasionally follow their example?

Statesman Walsh, however, is very much afraid of the result. If the people of Georgia endorse General Gordon by electing him governor, it will, in the opinion of Statesman Walsh, be a "monstrous paradox," and he adds: "What will the patriotic people of the east and west think of such conduct? What must we think of it ourselves when reason returns to its throne? What promise of blessed repose and prosperity does such an act of madness and inconsistency hold out to patriots at home or abroad?" We submit that it is high time for the Augusta Chronicle's reason to return to its throne. The people of Georgia do not care what the "people of the east or west" think of their conduct. They are responsible only to themselves in this matter. They feel that General Gordon deserves every honor they can give him, and they know that in honoring him they are doing honor, not only to confederate memories, but to that spirit of brotherhood which the building up of our industries means more people, more towns, bigger towns, in a word homemarkets.

We are very sorry for Statesman Walsh.

More Misinformation.

We find the following in the columns of our usually well-informed contemporary, the Springfield Republican:

When the attempt of Georgia, a few months ago, to run off its latest issue of bonds in Wall street had resulted in a prompt protest from many brokers, including Henry Clews, whose firm owns nearly \$5,000,000 in Georgia's repudiated bonds, the promoters of the state were very bitter, and insisted that Georgia should not run off the street. But it seems that this was a talk.

The application made this week to list \$3,300,000 of Georgia 4% per cent at the New York stock exchange has been met by another protest from Henry Clews. Repudiation has its drawbacks.

For the benefit of all concerned, The Constitution repeats that Georgia has no need of Wall street. So far as its financial standing is concerned, the state is able successfully to defy the speculators, bucked-shop agents and bunco-stealers who have brought Wall street into disrepute, and made its name the synonym of everything that is unscrupulous.

Why will such papers as the Republican persist in misunderstanding the situation? The state of Georgia never has asked, and never will, to have its bonds listed in Wall street, or in any of the institutions of that state. The very first sentence in the Republican's paragraph is a misstatement. Georgia made no attempt a few months ago "to run off its latest issue of bonds in Wall street." The state simply issued its new bonds, and disposed of them at a premium without any trouble at all. The bonds were sold, and that was an end of the matter so far as the state is concerned. The state made a good bargain, and the purchasers made a better one by getting a gilt-edged security that can always be sold at a considerable premium.

The state of Georgia had nothing whatever to do with the effort recently made to interest the New York savings banks in its bonds, nor has Georgia anything to do with the effort now making to list the bonds in the New York stock exchange. Why cannot intelligent papers like the Springfield Republican give the facts in the case, instead of making an elaborate effort to leave a false impression on the minds of their readers? We assure our contemporary that the caperings and mouthings of Clews have no sort of influence on Georgia. He cannot injure the credit of the state. He was in collusion with those who issued the fraudulent bonds, and he has pocketed all that will ever be made out of those bogus securities. The bogus bonds will never be paid, and the credit of the state will remain as good as that of Massachusetts or New York.

Henry Labouchere.

The most thoroughly un-English man in England is at the present time one of the most popular leaders in British politics. The London Spectator, in its way, wonders why Labouchere's writings and speeches exert such a fascination over the public in general, as well as over the radical wing of Mr. Gladstone's party.

This man, Labouchere, is many-sided individual. He prepared himself for statesmanship and journalism by rambling all over the world, reading a little, and observing and thinking a good deal. Such a schooling made him a good judge of human nature, if nothing more. Human nature is a big thing, and the man who understands it has plenty of it in his make-up. It is pretty sure to be a very interesting character. Labouchere is no exception. When he accepted the editorship of the London Truth, he gave the dull Britshers such a paper as they had never seen before. It was lively and flippant, personal and libelous, radical and rough, but it was never stupid. Nobody could go to sleep over it. In parliament and on the hustings, Labouchere was equally startling.

It must not be supposed that this new favorite won popularity simply by being sensational. In point of fact he is seldom sensational, as we Americans understand it. His prevailing characteristic seems to be levity. He advocates a great reform vigorously, but at the same time throws out the idea that it does not matter how it results; it will all be the same a hundred years hence, etc. He never predicts that the country will be

ruined, but intimates that if ruin comes it will be decidedly an interesting state of affairs. In short, to use a homely phrase, he makes light of everything. Now, this is just what the English people have never been accustomed to. With them, politics has always been a dignified, slow and pompous business. It is a genuine surprise to them to see this audacious free lance recklessly charging in every direction, laughing at law, laughing at tradition, laughing at success or defeat, laughing at everything, good or bad. Perhaps the smiling cynic carries the crowd with him because he is a novelty, a kind of spectacle, a revolving exhibition of surprises. The explanation, however, may take care of itself. Will such a man render any substantial service to his party? Will his influence stamp itself for any length of time upon British journalism and politics? Time will

ruin a cripple for life, sat propped up in chair.

The mother left her wash tub to listen to the tale the small boys told and screamed to hear her little one was in jail.

She rushed to the police station and asked permission to see the child. She was refused and swooning, fell on the floor.

Toward morning the little form all huddled up in a corner of the dark cell, grew still and the flower girl slept. Daylight found the half crazed mother waiting at the prison door to see her child. At last the big policeman and the little girl started to court. The mother sprang forward to clasp her child in her arms. Back! Back! Not of that! Not a word. Not even a word at court when the judge ordered that the child be sent to a juvenile asylum. At the asylum the mother was again repudiated. But the boot block told a lawyer and after five days the crippled father stroked a mass of curly hair and thanked God that his little girl was again the sunshine of his poor home.

Southern Industries.

Pittsburg is in a flutter at last. Several of the large iron mills there are now using pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee. This iron sells fifty cents per ton less than the price of the Pennsylvania iron. Naturally the Pittsburg furnace men are alarmed. Their fight against southern iron has been unsuccessful.

It needs no prophet to foretell the result. The monster iron plants of Pennsylvania do not propose to compete with their southern rivals. They will pull up and move south. Within the past few weeks two large plants have been moved to Alabama, and others will follow.

As it is with the iron mills, it will be with the cotton mills, tanneries, wood-working industries and others, for which the south opens a profitable field. We are now seeing only the beginning of the mighty movement. It is coming, and it will be here before we are ready for it.

One thing is incomprehensible. Just as our home industries are showing signs of vigorous life and prosperity, some of our southern congressmen are bestirring themselves in the interests of the free-trade folly. They would let in the cheap products of Europe, and force our struggling farmers and mills to close doors. We all have too much at stake to permit any mischievous tinkering with the tariff. Our farmers are as deeply interested in this business as anybody else. The building up of our own industries means more people, more towns, bigger towns, in a word homemarkets.

We are very sorry for Statesman Walsh.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

This view of the situation is not altogether discouraging. The average negro has found that while it is a good thing to be able to read and write, higher education is not of any value to him under existing conditions.

Naturally, the bread and meat problem passes for an immediate solution. Culture will not solve it, but work will. The negro, therefore, turns his attention to material things. In this he is right. It is better to be self-supporting with only a very ordinary English education than to be a pauper with the ability to read Greek and Latin. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the negro is beginning to see his interests in the proper light. When the time comes for him to aspire to a higher education, he will be on hand. Until then no greater injury could be done him than to over-educate him, thus forcing him out of his sphere, and making him useless and wretched.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

This view of the situation is not altogether discouraging. The average negro has found that while it is a good thing to be able to read and write, higher education is not of any value to him under existing conditions.

Naturally, the bread and meat problem passes for an immediate solution. Culture will not solve it, but work will. The negro, therefore, turns his attention to material things. In this he is right. It is better to be self-supporting with only a very ordinary English education than to be a pauper with the ability to read Greek and Latin. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the negro is beginning to see his interests in the proper light. When the time comes for him to aspire to a higher education, he will be on hand. Until then no greater injury could be done him than to over-educate him, thus forcing him out of his sphere, and making him useless and wretched.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race, and that as it is easy to live in the south, the negroes will continue in their present condition for generations to come.

The Negro and the Schoolmaster.

A negro schoolteacher in Virginia is quoted as saying that while negroes readily learn within certain limits they do not take to education. They desire to learn to read and write, but, having done so, they read nothing and write nothing. Their school training does not make them ambitious, nor does it inspire them with any desire for culture. He says that contentment is the great vice of his race,





## THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, JULY 2.

MEETINGS—GEORGIA LODGE NO. 96, F. &amp; A. M., AT 7:30 P. M.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AT THE HOME AT 4 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS—BASEBALL AT THE OPERA HOUSE AT 3:30 P. M. DR. ARMSTRONG'S LECTURE AT DEGIVE'S TONIGHT.

## THROUGH THE CITY.

Penitentiary Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM—Yesterday, Dr. Amos Fox, treasurer paid to Mrs. Daniel Pittman \$3,000 for the Royal Arcanum, of which Judge Pittman was a member.

LOST PICTURES—Yesterday Rev. Sam Small lost from his camera a photographic view of the Panorama of the Battle of Atlanta. The finder will please return them to the business office of THE CONSTITUTION.

INSURANCE TAXES—Sixty-six insurance companies, of various classes, do business in Georgia. Of that number, all but two paid their state taxes. The total amount they have paid into the treasury is \$17,057.19, against \$16,014.78 paid up on the same date in 1885.

A PICNIC AT BIG SHANTY.—The employees of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and of the Western and Atlantic, are now discussing the annual picnic, given by the road. The picnic is the regular annual picnic, and this year will be given at Big Shanty. The day fixed is Saturday next, one week, the 16th of July.

HE IS A GOOD WELFARE—The Alabamian who came to Atlanta a few weeks ago and had a rub from his left side, is about well. He has been able to walk about for the past week and is improving rapidly. Dr. Nicolson, the attending physician, thinks he will be able to discharge his patient in a few days.

A SAN DEATH—Joseph Burton Lively, the ten months-old son of Mr. Joseph Lively, of THE CONSTITUTION composing room, died yesterday afternoon at his parents' home, No. 62 Hood street, after a brief and painful illness. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence. The remains will be laid to rest in Oakland.

AFRAID OF HIGH WATER.—Farmers along the Chattahoochee river are considerably worried just now over a threatened rise of the river. The constant and heavy rains within the past ten days have caused the water to rise. The rise has been gradual but constant since Tuesday, and the farmers are considerably worried.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB—Yesterday, Governor McDaniel issued two warrants in favor of the asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Cave Spring. One was for \$25,58 for work done on the new building during the month of June. The other was for \$4,250 for the support of the asylum during the quarter ending September 30th, 1886.

FRUIT SUPPER.—The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will not be open to day until 7:30 p.m., at which time they are meeting for their annual fruit supper. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and will be rendered exclusively by the young men. The boys will hold their meeting in the gymnasium at 4 o'clock p.m.

JUDGE WARNER'S PORTRAIT—Subscriptions are being taken for the purchase of the portrait of the late Chief Justice Hiram Warner, which is now at the state library. The subscriptions are being taken among members of the bar, who will make such disposition of the portrait as they see fit after they get possession of it. It was painted by Mrs. H. Sandwick and the price is \$100.

REWARD PAID.—J. G. Thompson and J. J. Thornton, of Butts county, received yesterday the reward of one hundred and fifty dollars, offered by Governor McDaniel for the reward of the deliverer of Dr. Daniel's colored. Sixty monied Louis Mathews in Monroe county. Thompson and Thornton apprehended him and delivered him to the sheriff of Monroe county, sometime ago.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED—Captain J. W. Jacobs, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, was yesterday officially notified that W. F. Bowe's bid for the buildings on the United States reservation near Atlanta had been accepted. Mr. Bowe is an Atlanta contractor and the contract had been awarded to him. His bid was \$61,120. The contractor was required to give a guarantee in the sum of \$15,000 to guarantee that he would carry out his contract faithfully. Captain J. W. English and Mr. M. E. Maher became his bondsmen. The work will be started at once.

DR. ARMSTRONG'S LECTURE.—The subject that Doctor Armstrong has chosen for his lecture on the evening of July 2d, will no doubt attract a large audience. It is one that is worthy of the thoughtful attention of Christian people. The religions of Asia are becoming almost naturalized in the western world, so busy are our learned men in translating the books that contain them, and the name in the east that commands by far the largest religious following is that of Buddha. Our people should rejoice at the privilege of hearing a lecture on such an interesting character.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—The ladies of the Railroad Men's Christian Association scored an immense success last night in the musical reception which they gave at the church. The meeting during the first part of the evening was furnished by Mr. C. A. Orchard's orchestra, and well they sustained their reputation. The latter part of the evening Professor A. A. Wiesenfeld rendered some exquisite organ solos, which were well received. Mr. Henry Van Werder sang a German song. The ladies furnished the ice cream and cake, which was served in the parlor. The parlor was unusually crowded, with the windows filled.

A FINE CONCERT.—The Atlanta Musical Association Delights an Audience at DeGivie's Last Night.

The concert last night by the Atlanta Musical association was one of the best entertainments ever given in the city. The programme was varied and interesting, and its rendition was wellnigh perfect. It certainly gave evidence of fine training on the part of the choir, and great ability in the leader, Professor Sumner Salter.

The success of this association has been wonderful. It has only been organized a few months, yet in that time its members have given three of the best concerts ever heard in the city. Professor Salter, though a perfect stranger in our midst, has taken hold of the work with a will, and the audience which was present at the opera house showed to what extent his popularity has gone. The audience was composed of the best and most cultivated people of Atlanta, and that they were pleased with the concert is shown by round after round of applause.

The feature of the programme was the singing of Mrs. Mary Turner Salter, Miss Clara Babcock and the Mozart quartette, which is composed of Messrs. H. B. Dews, 1st tenor; John W. Lively, 2d tenor; F. H. Gates, 1st bass; F. M. Fremont, 2d bass; and the cornet solo by Professor Wm. F. Clark. The work of the chorus was excellent, and their rendition of the "Song of the Vikings" and of selections from Mendelssohn's "Ode to Joy" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" elicited great credit upon Professor Salter as a musician and teacher. Taking into consideration that there was no orchestra the chorus work was by far the best ever heard in the city.

THE RUINED CHAPEL, by the Mozart quartette, was one of the gems of the evening. The gentlemen composing the quartette have excellent voices, are specially trained, and can accompany on piano, and another with violin. Their stage was the signal for applause, and after they sang one selection they were great favorites. After their waltz song of "Invitation to the Dance" they received a triple encore. The audience certainly received the quartette kindly and showed their appreciation of their singing by tumultuous applause.

RECITATION—Master Jimmie Boyd. Pianette Solo—Mr. Meno White. Quartette—Guitar—Mosses. Shields, Patti, Holloway and Patti.

DUET—The Pilot Brave—Messrs. Patti and Stevens. Recitation—Master Jimmie Boyd.

Pianette Solo—Mr. Meno White.

Quartette—Guitar—Mosses. Shields, Patti, Holloway and Patti.

DUET—Mr. W. R. Board.

Cornet Solo—Professor W. F. Clark.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Willing Workers will meet this evening at the residence of W. S. Bell, 69 Fullum street at 8 o'clock sharp. A very interesting meeting will be arranged for the occasion. Reading, reciting and music, also a burlesque debate, on a very popular local subject, will form a part of the evening. The meeting will be closed with a social dance, after which ice cream will be served. The Willing Workers extend a cordial invitation to their friends. Come early.

## NIGHTLY MISSION WORK

INAUGURATION OF A PROMISING SERIES OF MEETINGS.

The Sermon of Rev. Sam Small Last Night—Visitors on Church Festivals—An Earnest Appeal for Christian Support of the Prohibition Experiment in the City of Atlanta.

The mission room on Marietta street was crowded last night with people whom Rev. Sam Small arose to speak. This mission has found a warm place in Mr. Small's affections and he has determined to do all in his power to make it one of the effective Christian institutions of the city. The workers at the mission have already met with great success in winning converts to Christ and are hopeful now of yet greater results in the immediate future. Mr. Small spoke last night about the necessity of the co-operation of the Holy Spirit in every detail of the Christian's life, and of the danger to the Christian and the cause of Christ from the unequal yoking together of the things of the spiritual life and the devices of the worldly life.

In this connection, he took occasion to strike a BLOW AT CHURCH FESTIVALS

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, has filed with the governor the following interesting report for June.

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with former years, and a matter of congratulation to the good citizens of the state.

The kindness of Dr. Westmoreland, I am enabled to give you the following data as to the death rate of the first six months of the present year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1885. The data are as follows:—

Colonel E. T. Shubrick, keeper keeper of the penitentiary, Atlanta, June 30, 1886.—To his Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, governor. Sir—I herewith submit to your consideration this my annual report of inspection of the State penitentiary. This being the last month of the quarter and also the twelfth month of my service as keeper, I have the pleasure to report what information I have as to the present condition of the several camps. At the time of my appointment, July 1st, 1883, there were in all 1,352 convicts in the State penitentiary, of whom 1,300 were being an all increase of 27 over and above discharges for the past twelve months. I think, it is a considerable increase in the number of convicts as compared with

Preferred Locals.

RARE GEMS OF ART  
AT MC-BRIDE'S.Sunset, Satin Finished and Nacre de Perle,  
Glassware, China, etc.

BALDWIN'S DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR

Gate City Stone Filters,  
Show Cases, Ice Cream Freezers,  
Wood, Tin and Crockery to trade at Factory  
MC-BRIDE & CO.,  
Prices.  
32 Wall Street.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, July 1, 9:00 P. M.All observations taken at the same moment  
time at each place named.

	Barometer.	Wind.	Rainfall.
Augusta.....	29.98	65 NW	Calm.
Atlanta.....	29.97	W	Calm.
Jacksonville.....	29.99	S	Calm.
Montgomery.....	29.97	77.71	S Calm.
New Orleans.....	29.91	75.69	S Calm.
Mobile.....	29.92	75.69	S Calm.
Palestine.....	29.97	77.66	NE Calm.
Fort Smith.....	30.94	76	Calm.
Shreveport.....	29.95	78.69	N Calm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian.

	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall.
6 a. m.....	29.84	65.60	2
12 m.....	29.85	65.60	1
2 p. m.....	29.92	67.67	W
6 p. m.....	29.93	77.67	SW
9 p. m.....	29.98	69.66	S
Maximum rain.....	64	64	0.02
Minimum rain.....	64	64	0.02
Total rainfall.....	64	64	0.02

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga.

Anderson, S. C.

Cartersville, Ga.

Columbus, Ga.

Decatur, Ga.

Gainesville, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.

Griffin, Ga.

Kennesaw, Ga.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Toccoa, Ga.

West Point, Ga.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA.